

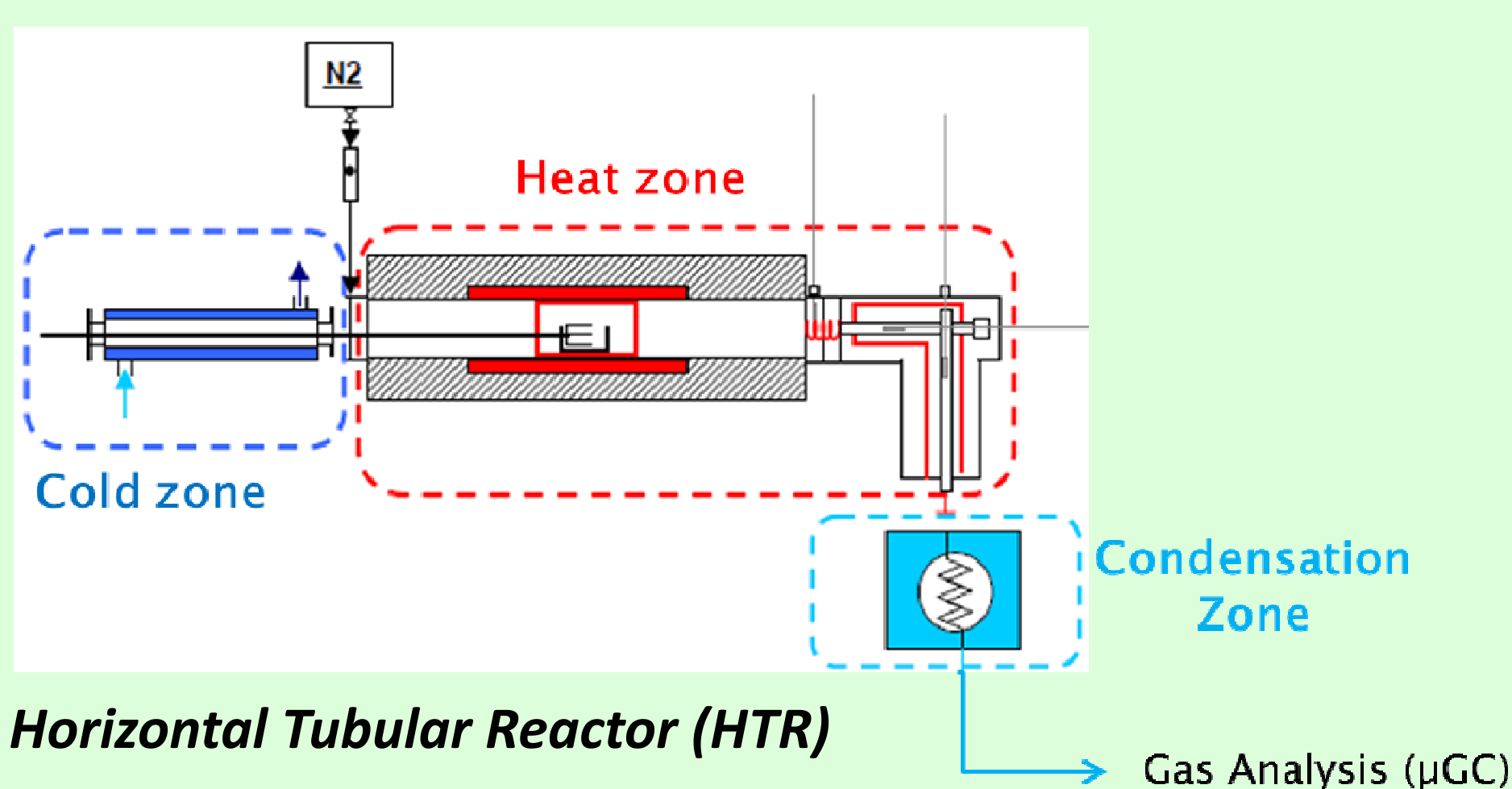
## Introduction - Context

High temperature **gasification of biomass** is one of the most promising technologies to produce synfuels or H<sub>2</sub>. These operating conditions requires a **fine grinding of biomass**, which is energy costly. Biomass **torrefaction** is a pre-treatment process allowing to **reduce grinding energy consumption**.

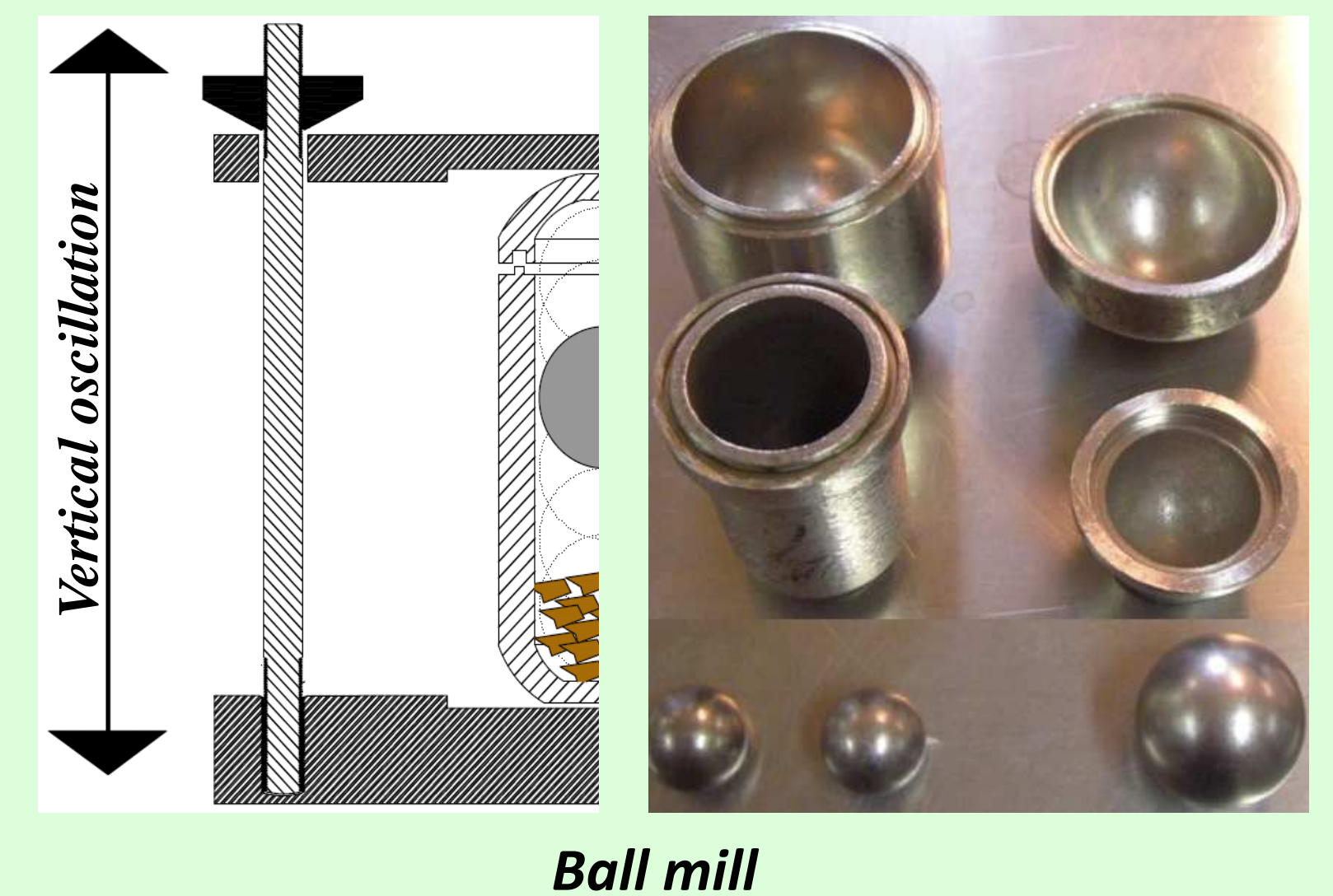
**Interest of our work:** **Grindability** of torrefied solids after torrefaction depend on operating conditions and **nature of biomass**.

**Objective of this study:** Characterisation of energy required for grinding before and after torrefaction of **4 types of biomass** : softwood, short rotation coppice poplar, agricultural residue and perennial feedstock.

## Experimental



- Torrefied biomass at different temperatures with similar weight loss ( $\approx 17\%$ ) in HTR
- Same grinding protocol (residence time, volume of sample)



Short rotation coppice poplar



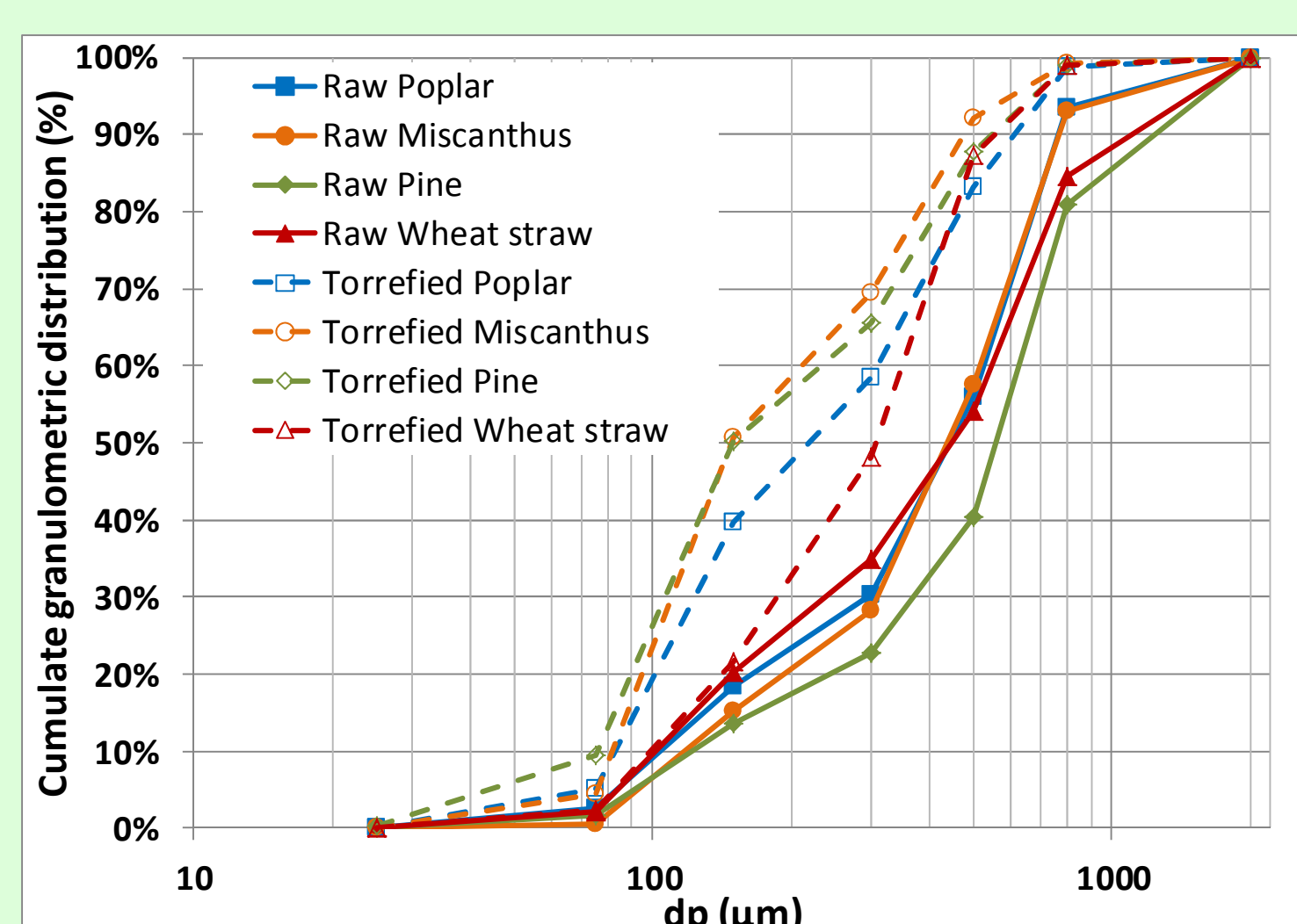
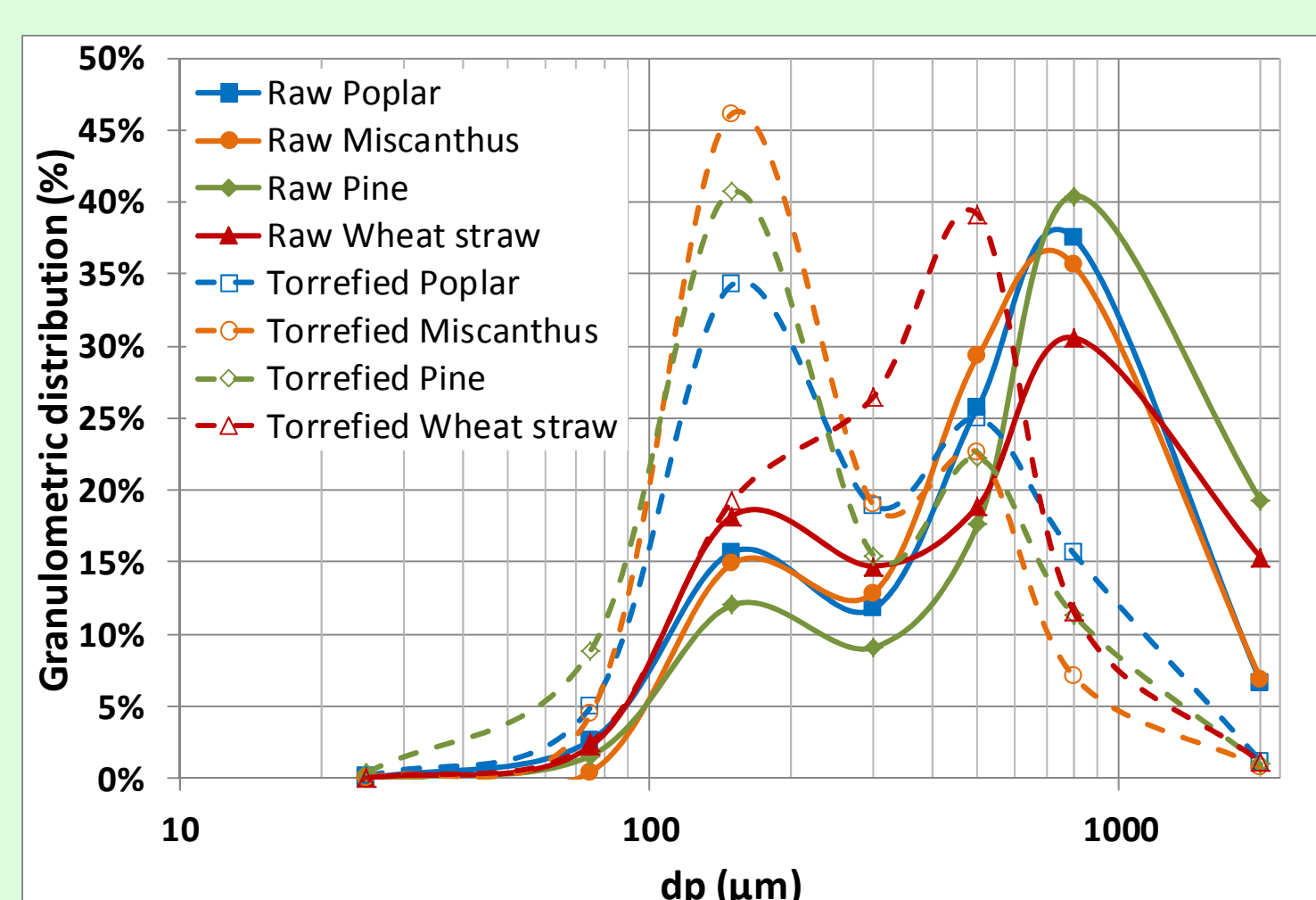
Pine



Miscanthus



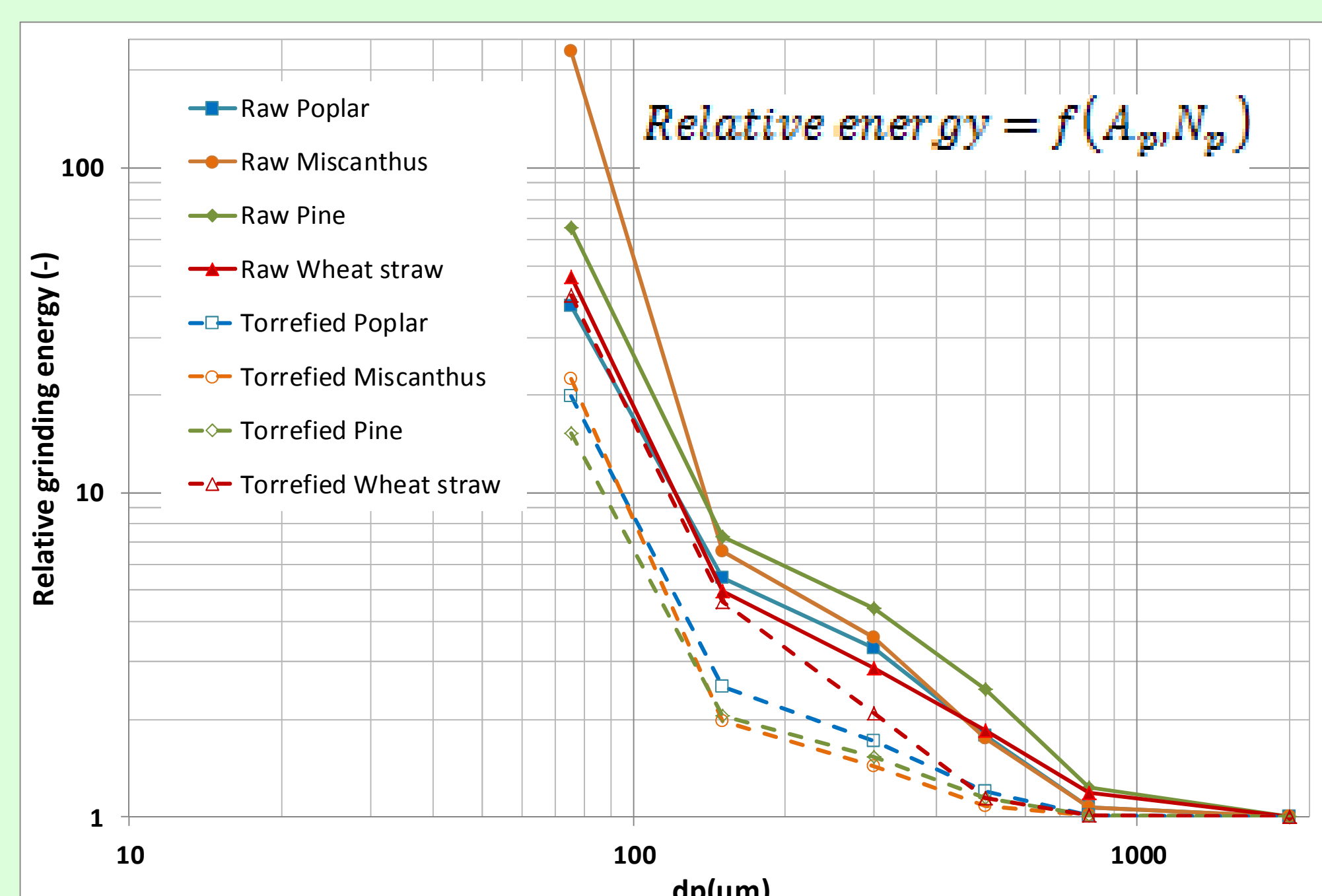
Wheat straw



## Results

### Assumptions:

- Relative energy before grinding = 1
- Shape of particles after grinding: sphere
- Energy proportional to the surface created



Short rotation coppice poplar



Pine



Miscanthus



Wheat straw



## Conclusions

- Torrefaction pretreatment reduces particle size distribution and grinding energy consumption .
- Except for wheat straw, particule size distribution is similar whatever nature of biomass or thermal pretreatment
- Torrefaction gathers grinding energy distributions of different biomasses.
- **Future works:** Determine grinding energy consumption after torrefaction at different weight losses